

## VETERANS MEET.

Col. Jones Addresses Former Members of His Command.

REUNIONS EVERY YEAR.

A Pleasant Event that Occurred in Columbia Thursday Morning. The Dead in Cuba.

At the Independent fire engine house Thursday morning the reunion of the members of the Second South Carolina regiment was held. It was largely attended by the veterans of the only South Carolina regiment that served in Cuba during the Spanish-American war, and much enthusiasm was manifested. Col. Jones presided, and addressed the gathering as follows:

Fellow Soldiers: In accordance with the resolution passed at the mass meeting of the regiment in Augusta, Ga., a few days before we were mustered out of the service of the United States as soldiers, you are assembled here today.

It is for you to say what shall be done to perpetuate the memories of the past, and keep up the touch of the elbow, and to keep alive the strong friendships we all formed. It gives me the greatest pleasure to welcome you all to this city, and to say to you that I have no words to express to you the great pleasure it gives me to look into your brave and honest faces, and to shake you by the hand.

On June 27, 1898, I had the distinguished honor of being appointed your colonel, and I say without hesitation that I consider it the greatest honor ever conferred upon me.

When the president of the call was made by the president in the spring of 1898, you responded promptly and entered the United States army to help the down-trodden and much-abused Cubans; and I honor you for it. You have been faithful in your duties as soldiers. No soldiers ever stood to their commanding officer better than you did to me, and it is for you to say whether I did all I could for you.

Certainly I tried to do all in my humble power to make you happy in the army, and did all in my power for your good. I am satisfied you appreciated what I tried to do for you. Now that is all over, I can speak plainly to you about my anxiety for your health before leaving Savannah for Cuba. From what I had always heard of Cuba, I thought that perhaps one-half of the regiment would die of yellow fever before we landed in this country; and a friend of mine said to me in Savannah that he was satisfied the anxiety in the regiment about yellow fever was so great that when the order should be issued for the regiment to go to Cuba that hundreds would desert. But, my fellow soldiers, let me tell you that when that order came to board the transport Roumanian for Havana, on January 3, 1899, I saw 840 strong, and not a single man deserted. I am sure this record cannot be beaten by any regiment in the world, and I am proud of it.

Now, let us form ourselves into a regular organization, elect officers and appoint such other committees as we may need. Let us contribute annually to the fund to be kept for the purpose of assisting such of us as may become unable to get along here, and let no man call when we want any strike him. Let us accumulate a fund to erect a monument on the capitol grounds to the 16 noble young men who lost their lives by disease while members of the regiment, and while performing their duty to their country. Let us have inscribed upon that monument that no man ever lost his life in holier or grander cause than that of helping to help drive the Spaniards from that down-trodden and much-abused island of Cuba.

Three of our members died in Cuba, namely Epling, Trevett and McKay, from disease contracted in the hot, burning sun of that country. Their bodies are buried in the military graveyard just a half mile north of Mariano. I think a committee should be appointed to see to it that their bodies be brought home in the near future, and be buried in their native soil. The 13 other members of the regiment who died, namely, Griffin, Epton, Mooney, Covington, Smith, Blue, Lyles, Hopkins, Ward, Meitz, Barton, Finley and Kitcher, are buried in the United States. The bodies of all these were sent to their parents.

On January 17, 1899, we buried a boy 15 years old named Bertie Eastman, who was drowned the day before in the little river near our camp in Cuba. He could not swim, and rode a mule into deep water and was drowned. He was not an enlisted member of the regiment, but had left Savannah with us as a camp follower. I have never to this day been able to find his parents, and his body is now in the military graveyard north of Mariano with the other three members of our regiment. I think we should make an effort to find the parents of this poor boy and let them have his body brought home. I doubt if his parents have ever heard how he died. It was one of the saddest acts I had to perform while in the army—burying this poor, unknown boy.

The death rate in our regiment was less than in almost any other regiment in the Seventh army corps, and this was due in large measure to our faithful and efficient surgeon, Dr. Wamamaker; his able assistants, Drs. Griffin and Moore, and our ever faithful hospital corps. They were untiring in their attention to the sick. I feel that I am in a position to tell of their faithful performance of duty, as I made it a rule to go to the hospital almost daily. The boys always told

me they had everything they wanted. The parents of those of our men who died can always rest assured that they had every attention that could be given them.

After we had been at Panama park about three weeks our sick list reached the alarming number of 204. I became very much troubled about it, and I called a conference with Dr. Wamamaker. We sent a telegram to Gov. Ellerbe telling him of the alarming condition of the regiment, and asking him to telegraph to the secretary of war to have us moved at once. The governor telegraphed the secretary of war and I was ordered to take the regiment to Savannah in ten days afterwards. Our regiment was the first to arrive at Savannah. The men of this regiment should always have the kindest feelings for Gov. Ellerbe, for he was always a great friend to us. On my return from Cuba I called on Gov. Ellerbe, and he said to me: "I congratulate you and your regiment on the splendid record the regiment has made in the United States army." I thanked him and told him I agreed with him so far as the regiment was concerned.

In conclusion, I beg leave to extend my most heartfelt thanks to all the officers and enlisted men of the regiment for their uniform kindness and courtesy to me while I had the honor of commanding them.

The address was received with great applause, after which the following officers were elected: President—Col. Willie Jones. Vice Presidents—Maj. Eaves, Maj. Warner, Lieut. Col. Thompson, Corporal Owens.

Secretary—Sergt. Maj. Frederick. Treasurer—Capt. Perrin.

On motion of Adj. Haselden, it was decided to have annual meetings on Wednesdays of each week and that a banquet be participated in.

On motion of Sergt. King, of Co. A, the address of Col. Jones was made a matter of record in the minutes.

Capt. Herbert moved that a committee of five, with Col. Jones as chairman, be appointed to look into the matter of the down-trodden and much-abused Cubans; and I honor you for it. You have been faithful in your duties as soldiers. No soldiers ever stood to their commanding officer better than you did to me, and it is for you to say whether I did all I could for you.

Certainly I tried to do all in my humble power to make you happy in the army, and did all in my power for your good. I am satisfied you appreciated what I tried to do for you. Now that is all over, I can speak plainly to you about my anxiety for your health before leaving Savannah for Cuba. From what I had always heard of Cuba, I thought that perhaps one-half of the regiment would die of yellow fever before we landed in this country; and a friend of mine said to me in Savannah that he was satisfied the anxiety in the regiment about yellow fever was so great that when the order should be issued for the regiment to go to Cuba that hundreds would desert. But, my fellow soldiers, let me tell you that when that order came to board the transport Roumanian for Havana, on January 3, 1899, I saw 840 strong, and not a single man deserted. I am sure this record cannot be beaten by any regiment in the world, and I am proud of it.

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me they had everything they wanted. The parents of those of our men who died can always rest assured that they had every attention that could be given them.

## THE DISPENSARY.

All of Its Friends Should Stand By It.

THE GOOD IT HAS DONE.

A. Howard Patterson Presents Forcibly the Good Moral Effects Brought About Under the System.

To the Editor of The News and Courier: Owing to the recent dispensary scandals there is a great hue and cry being made, by its enemies, that the law should be repealed. As one who has always been in favor of the dispensary system I believe that now is the time for its friends to speak out. Before one commits himself against the dispensary he should consider the matter from every standpoint. Suppose, for instance, that the dispensary law is repealed at the next session of the Legislature, what are you going to put in its place?

There are but three ways, under the Constitution, to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in South Carolina: One is under the dispensary system, the second under the license system, and the third to prohibit the sale entirely, except for medicinal purposes. Consequently if the dispensary law is repealed you have either to substitute the license system in its stead or prohibit the sale of liquor entirely.

While prohibition may be desirable, and I for one would advocate it if I deemed it practicable, yet experience has taught us that it cannot be enforced and that it would virtually mean fear liquor.

The evils of the license system we have seen and I hope will never be forgotten—when every town in this State had two or more bar rooms, with gambling halls attached, going night and day, debauching the youth and impoverishing the homes of our land. Common sense tells us that if the license system is adopted that the constitutional restrictions, such as not selling after sundown, not allowing liquor to be taken upon the premises and the other good features of the dispensary law would be ignored by the barkeeper. Whenever you place the sale of liquor in the hands of a private individual, whose interest is to make as great a profit out of it as he can, he will violate the law.

Upon the other hand what are the general results of the dispensary law? Although it has been fought from the time of its enactment, and every obstacle has been thrown in the way of its enforcement, yet I believe that I can truthfully say, without fear or contradiction, that it has reduced the consumption of liquor and the commission of crimes arising from the use of it 50 percent. Look at the towns of our State before the adoption of the dispensary system, and remember how common it was for drunken men to be upon the streets and what an unusual thing it is now.

Take the town that I live in, for instance, and see what effect the dispensary law has had upon it. Under the license system we had four or five bar rooms, generally with gambling dens attached, and almost every one of them was the scene of a murder and numerous bloody fights. Since the adoption of the dispensary law there has been but one homicide committed in this town, and that was not due to liquor, and there is now not a gambling house in the incorporated limits of the town. Prior to the passage of the law and fights upon sidewalks were common occurrences, now they are rare. Christ mas now seems like Sunday, before it was a day of drunkenness and debauchery. I have no doubt that the experience of Barwell has been that of most of the towns in the State.

The dispensary law has relegated to the rear all of the allurements of the license system, such as the handsome glass mirrors, the billiard and pool tables and the card tables, and worst of all the social habit of treating, which has caused the ruin of more young men than any other feature of the old bar room system.

It is not necessary to mention other good features of the dispensary, as those already named will cause men to hesitate before adopting the license system, which once it is inaugurated will soon degenerate into the old bar room with all of its attendant evils.

Let us look at the dispensary from the point of view that is now agitating the minds of the people of this State. Should the system be abolished on account of the recent scandals in the State dispensary at Columbia?

I say by no means. While I admit that such scandals are calculated to injure the dispensary, and especially so as there are men who have fought it on their creation from personal and political motives and who are eager to lay the blame upon the system and not upon the officials, yet my faith in the system has never been shaken and I still believe that it is the best solution of the liquor problem that has ever been adopted. The people of South Carolina are too familiar with the good results of the dispensary as to wish to destroy it on account of the rascality of some of its officials. You had as well argue that the banks should be closed on account of the absconding of cashiers with the funds, or that the State Penitentiary should be abolished because of the recent shortage of the superintendent, as to say that the dispensary law should be repealed on account of the misconduct of the commissioner and other dispensary officials. I believe that a thunder storm purifies the atmosphere so will the recent exposures of misconduct clarify the dispensary system and that good will result thereby to the people. I also believe that the dispensary system will be followed by a special committee similar to the one that investigated the Penitentiary, be appointed at the next session of the Legislature whose duty it shall be to turn on the search lights and make a thorough investigation concerning the management and workings of the State dispensary, and to expose all misconduct and rascality, if any, of the officials, and thus their reports followed by indictment of the guilty parties. I have too high a regard for the character of the people of South

Carolina as to believe that it is impossible to select men to manage the State dispensary who will not steal and be bribed. To repeal the dispensary law for any such reason would be a disgrace to the honorable name of South Carolina. We have any number of business men in South Carolina who can fill all of the positions under the dispensary law and who, upon the expiration of their terms of office, can leave the place, like Caesar's wife, above suspicion.

There are some weak points in the dispensary law that have been made apparent by the recent scandals which should be corrected, one of which is the granting of beer privileges. They are directly contrary to and in violation of the very spirit and object of the dispensary system. They are nothing more or less than bar rooms and in the large cities they are said to be adjuncts of "blind tigers." There should be no distinction made between whiskey and beer; both should be sold only by the regular county dispenser. The idea of delivering beer, as now practiced by the dispensary, to consumers at their places of business, thereby encouraging the consumption of liquor, is repugnant to the law and obnoxious to its friends. Therefore they should be abolished by law.

The recent dispensary scandals have also shown the danger of allowing the names of liquor houses and their private brands to appear upon the labels of the dispensary bottles. It is but an open door to fraud and corruption. Nothing should appear upon the label of the dispensary bottle except the brand of the State dispensary and words or marks showing the kind of liquor, the grade, price and that it has been analyzed. There is nothing new in this suggestion, as it is but returning to the rule adopted by the board of control under Governor Tillman's administration. There is no reason why the name or brand of the house from which the liquor is bought should appear upon the bottle. The dispensary law was not adopted for the purpose of advertising liquor houses. Prohibit the appearance of these private brands and names of liquor houses upon dispensary bottles entirely, and you will thereby prevent dishonest commissioners and dispensers from boosting and creating demands for the liquor of particular houses.

My object in writing this letter is to expose the fallacy of the argument of the enemies of the dispensary that because some of its officials have done wrong that, therefore, the whole system is rotten and corrupt and that it should be abolished, whereas the facts show that the morals of our people have been improved under the dispensary law and that to repeal it would be retrograding to the old bar room, which was the bane of the State. I believe that the dispensary will stand the storm of the future just as it has weathered those of the past, and that safeguards will be thrown around its management that will prevent the recurrence of the scandals referred to.

A. Howard Patterson.

Barwell, S. C.

NEWSPAPER FRIENDS

Governor McSweeney Entertains them at the Mansion.

The governor's mansion was thrown open to the governor's newspaper friends Wednesday night and the reception was a delightful affair. There was no formality about it and every one was made to feel perfectly at home. Gov. and Mrs. McSweeney were assisted in receiving by Private Secretary and Mrs. Aull and Miss Browning of Hampton.

Although occupying the most exalted office in the State, Gov. McSweeney is never more at home than when in the company of the press people with whom he has been associated all his life in business and pleasure. The governor has been the president of the Carolina press association, a position which is now filled by Private Secretary Aull and the occupants of the mansion are no strangers to the newspaper men of the State.

Among the guests last evening were: Maj. Louis Appelt of the Manning Times; E. H. DeCamp, Gaffney Ledger; Geo. R. Hemphill, Abbeville Med.; Col. James A. Hart, Greenville Herald; S. A. McGhee, Laurensville Herald; S. R. Koester, Columbia Record; W. F. Fike, Spartanburg Herald; E. L. Beard, Chapin News; T. C. Robinson, Pickens Journal; Larry Gantt, contributor to the Spartanburg Free Lance; Mr. Jas. A. Hoyt, Jr., of Free State. In addition to the newspaper men there were present, Capt. Andrew H. Brown, of the 10th Cavalry; Mr. Finley, Attorney General Bellingham, Wm. Foster, Spartanburg; Solicitor T. S. Sease, Newberry; Mr. Frank West, Spartanburg; Senator Wm. H. Mauldin, Hampton; Dr. M. O. Rowland, Spartanburg; Superintendent D. J. Griffith, Jesse T. Gantt, Col. U. N. Gunter, Jr., and others.

The First Artillery band was at the reception and furnished delightful music for the occasion. Its rendition of "Dixie" in a Dey parade followed by the "Star Spangled Banner," made a great hit. The State.

Dr. Mazy Lee Convicted.

Dr. Mazy Lee, of Darlington County, was tried last week for the killing of his father several years ago and convicted of murder but the tender hearted jury recommended him to mercy, which will no doubt save him from the gallows. The testimony showed that Dr. Lee's father was in the habit of talking to his son, the accused, who had in his hand a hammerless gun, which was discharged, the contents lodging in the body of the father, who died from the effect of the wound. The defense put in the plea of accidental killing, but the jury did not believe them.

The Youngest Printer.

The Clinton News probably has the youngest printer in the State employed. Little Burnes Simpson, aged 10 years, sets his column and half every day and sets a remarkably fine proof. When he works he stands in a chair to reach his work. Last Friday night he made a visit to the State office with Editor S. F. Parrott, who brought him to a fair, and saw the typewriter machines at work. He "set up" his own name, taking it with him as a souvenir. When he sets type he does it with a will.—The State.

## GRANGERS TO FIGHT TRUST.

Five Millions of Farmers Massing Their Forces.

Aaron Jones, of Indiana, master of the National Grange, voices the sentiment of five million American farmers in this wise:

"I am receiving thousands of letters from all parts of the United States, from farmers, mechanics, traveling men, merchants, manufacturers not in trust, asking how they can co-operate with the Grange in securing effective state and national legislation that will prevent the formation and successful operation of trusts."

"The one people view with alarm the aggressive and questionable methods of trust and combinations to arbitrarily control to their own advantage the labor and the product of labor in all departments of productive industry."

"The policy pursued by trusts in limiting production in certain lines, in shutting down factories under their control, and in crushing out those engaged in the same lines who do not join with them in their policy of controlling prices, is destructive to industry. To permit men to use capital to crush out legitimate competition is against public policy and destroys the independence and liberty of the individual, and deprives him of the free use and benefit of his capital, stifles enterprise and progress, and, if continued, will subvert all the principles fought for and gained by our forefathers."

"The present industrial tendency is a menace to the stability of the nation. Americans will not submit to pay enormous taxes to support state and national governments that are impotent to protect the rights of labor and of property, and its proper and legitimate use."

"The individual citizen is unable to distinguish the difference in effect between being deprived of his property by marauding bands of brigands, known in ancient times and in the middle ages as robbers, and the consolidations and control of corporations under forms known as trusts, and used for the same purpose, namely, of transferring by controlling prices, the property of those not in the trust to themselves."

"The methods pursued by trusts in attempting to influence legislation and the decision of courts should meet condemnation from every honest, honorable and loyal citizen of the republic."

"How can we secure effective legislation, if the national, that will prevent the formation and successful operation of trusts?"

"Here is the advice we are giving to those organizing against trusts: 'First—Prepare petitions to Congress and circulate them to have them signed by all the people who favor freedom and the rights of property, and forward these petitions. 'Second—Prepare like petitions to your several legislatures and your respective state and demand strong anti-trust legislation. 'Third—Attend your political caucuses in whatever party you affiliate and demand a strong anti-trust plank in your platform, and see to it that every other nominated shall be in full sympathy with this plank. 'Fourth—Think more of your country and the rights of labor and property than of your party, and give all parties to understand that the patriots will stand together on this issue. 'What difference whether we have free trade or protective tariff—whether the outlying islands of sea, proximate and remote are made colonies or not—if the individual is deprived of the free use and benefit of his labor and property. 'Fifth—Give your party and the country to understand that resolutions alone will not suffice, but that effective laws must be passed and enforced. 'Sixth—Supplement all this by being active in educating the people to the great dangers that menace the industrial interest of our country. 'Our country, which stands for liberty and freedom, must protect the rights of the humblest of citizens, must guarantee to every man the right to legitimately use and receive the full benefit of his labor and capital. 'AARON JONES. 'The introduction of round bale presses means the establishment not of a cotton trust, but a seed trust, an oil trust, a gunning trust, and the annihilation of every small grower in the cotton belt. To allow a round bale press in your section means the revolutionizing of your business, the risk of putting your seed wholly in the hands of a gigantic trust, the positive loss that you will sustain, and the almost certainty of the trust treating you just as scores of growers have been treated after they had been imposed upon by the trust agents. 'WHAT WOULD JESUS DO? 'Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, writing in the November Ladies' Home Journal in further emphasis of the teachings of his famous book, "In His Steps," reiterates that "the teachings Jesus will work in the market, the home, the school, the shop, the street, the life of man everywhere, but if they cannot reach a selfish heart, and they are not capable of expression in a soul that has put any one on the throne except Him who is Lord of all. Why are men afraid to try Love in business? Why are they cowardly in the face of giving the greatest thing in the world its most supreme test? Come, let us take Jesus at His word. If we seek the Kingdom of God first we shall have all the physical things we need. What would Jesus do? There is no question as to His conduct in our places. There is no casuistry in the question when asked honestly every day. When the world is willing to ask it, and live according to the daily answers, it will begin to enjoy its millennium. Perhaps that Golden Age will be the coming century. Why not? It rests with the human race to prove that all the mighty forces that rule the real life of men on the earth, none is so mighty, so practical, so permanent, so productive of happiness and power as the life of Jesus lived over again in the lives of those who believe in Him as the life abundant for a weary world."

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## BOTH ARE HONORED.

A Historical Event in the City of Richmond.

A LARGE CROWD PRESENT.

Unveiling of Memorials to Ex-President Jefferson Davis and the "Daughter of the Confederacy."

Thursday was another great Confederate day in Richmond, the occasion being the unveiling in Hollywood cemetery, under the auspices of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, now in convention here, of the memorials to President Jefferson Davis and Miss Winnie Davis.

The Daughters held a brief business session Thursday morning, during which various reports were read, and Mrs. Davis was made honorary president of the State chapter of the Daughters. Thursday afternoon the Daughters, in carriages, were escorted to Hollywood by an imposing procession consisting of Confederate carps and military, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee riding at the head of the column.

A vast crowd had assembled on the hill overlooking the Davis plot in the cemetery and immediately upon the arrival of the parade the ceremonies were opened with prayer by the Rev. James P. Smith, D. D., who was on Stonewall Jackson's staff, and who threw himself between his general and the line of fire while Jackson, mortally wounded, was being borne from the field.

In the Davis plot an essay chair had been provided for Mrs. Davis so that as the drapery fell she would face the statue over her daughter's tomb. Over the grave of President Davis was a beautiful floral Confederate flag, the blue and white being worked in immortelles and the white in chrysanthemums. The staff rested on a base, around which snail was wound.

After the prayer Gov. J. H. W. Taylor gracefully introduced the Hon. B. B. Munford, the principal orator of the occasion who paid a beautiful tribute to Miss Winnie Davis, Mrs. Davis, President Davis and the "Lost Cause."

In conclusion Mr. Munford said: "No man I ever admired so much as the great father that something in the character of Winnie Davis, in the untimely ending of her gentle life, has served to hush the note of sectional discord and strengthen the influences that make for peace. Old time hatreds were forgotten in the sorrow which made us all akin. Union veterans stood as a guard of honor around her bier, and generous contributions of sympathy and help came from both sides of the Potomac to erect this monument."

"The next speaker was the Hon. John H. Reagan, postmaster general of the Confederate States, and the only surviving member of Mr. Davis' cabinet. He was introduced by the Hon. J. Taylor Ellison. Judge Reagan spoke very briefly, his remarks being confined to a eulogy of his chief. He said in part:

"Mr. Davis possessed a combination of great qualities, rarely equalled and never surpassed. And in addition to these great qualities he possessed the most unselfish character I have ever known, and the most humane and merciful disposition, with a gentleness in domestic and social life, which commanded the admiration and respect of all who knew him. And to these he added the character of a devout Christian."

"My estimate of his character has been formed from a personal acquaintance of a good many years and from close personal and official relations with him during the four years of the war between the States."

"While the cause of which he was the highest and truest representative failed of success, he carried to his grave a sincerity of respect, an enthusiastic devotion of the people he served and represented, unsurpassed by any ever shown to any successful hero or conqueror. The future will show, when the clouds of passion and prejudice shall have passed away, that the cause and the principles which he represented were just and based on the true principles of constitutional government, local self-government and civil liberty. God bless his memory."

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee was then introduced by Mr. Ellison and delivered an eloquent and touching address, in which he made beautiful allusions to Mr. and Mrs. Davis and Miss Winnie. Following Gen. Lee's speech, Dr. H. M. Clarkson recited an ode, "The Daughter of the Confederacy."

Jefferson Davis Hayes then drew the veil from the monuments to Mr. Davis and Miss Winnie. The former is a bronze statue of the Confederate president. The latter is a marble figure of the Angel of Grief, the hand extending a wreath which she is about to place on the grave. It is over life-size and the pedestal is suitably inscribed. It was erected by the Daughters. Both works are by Zolnay.

After these ceremonies, a monument to Jefferson Davis, Jr., was unveiled.

Paid the Penalty.

Albert August Becker, the German butcher who, on January 27th last, murdered his wife Rachael and afterwards chopped up and boiled the remains in order to dispose of them, was hanged in the Chicago jail at 12:05 o'clock Friday afternoon. Becker's neck was not broken by the fall, and it was 18 minutes before he was pronounced dead. On the scaffold Becker protested his innocence and declared George Sutterlin, the father of his second wife, was the real murderer. The case of August Becker in many ways bore a remarkable similarity to that of Adolph Luetgert.

Killed Her Father.

At Platts, Cal., Reese Martin was shot and killed by his 19-year-old son Alfred. The young man accused his father of striking his mother. A quarrel ensued and the son discharged both barrels of a shotgun at the old man, causing instant death. He claims that he acted in self-defense.

## REPUBLICANS ALARMED.

Over the Result of the Election of Last Week.

The Washington correspondent of The Atlanta Journal says: "In spite of the Republican victory in Ohio and the apparent defeat of Goebel in Kentucky, the Democrats here are elated over the results of Tuesday and the Republicans and the members of the administration correspondingly chagrined and alarmed. The defeat of the Democrats in Kentucky, even if true, is attributable to local dissensions as in no way to national issues, but the campaign in Maryland and Nebraska was fought out purely